Number 353 THE May 25, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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A. TANNSHILL.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1793.

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MICHAEL CASSNER.

May 16, 1793.

Whereas Elizabeth, wife of the subscriber, has behaved in an unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, I forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, and those who harbour her will be prosecuted therefor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Allegheny county, May 11, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM advised that it will be improper, in present circumstances, to bring before you the merits of my cause, on the subjects of the articles of impeachment which you have lately seen in the public papers. I was anxious that an investigation of those charges should have taken place before adjournment of the legislature, that justice might be done, and you be acquainted with the facts, and I pressed it with all my power. As the opportunity is lost until another session, all I have to request is, that my fellow citizens and the public will suspend their judgment until I have an opportunity to be heard.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

State of Pennsylvania.

MILITIA LAW.

An ACT for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Continued from our last.)

Sect. XI. AND *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the elections of such officers as are by this act declared to be elective, shall be made as follows: the several brigade inspectors shall, on or before the first Tuesday of June next, give notice, by advertisements, at eight or more of the most public places of each regiment bounds or district, appointing a certain day for each district, not less than ten days after the said notice, and requiring all the citizens enrolled in the said regiment, and residing within the bounds thereof, except as is herein before excepted, to meet at a certain place, as near the centre of the said district as may be and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the afternoon of the said day, to elect by ballot, one lieutenant colonel; and the enrolled inhabitants of each battalion bounds respectively, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on the same, or some other day, and at such place or places as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one major; and the enrolled inhabitants of each company bounds respectively, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on the same or some other day, and at such place or places as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, previous to which said election or elections respectively, the said enrolled inhabitants, shall elect two respectable citizen, to preside as judges thereof, who shall certify to the inspector, the names of the persons so elected, and each captain shall appoint a suitable person for a clerk in his company, and the said inspector shall attend and superintend each and every of the said battalion elections, and after the officers are elected, shall give notice thereof to the brigadier, who shall cause the lieutenant colonels, of his brigade to assemble together as soon as may be, to cast lots for rank of the regiments, and the said lieutenant colonels shall afterwards call together the majors and captains of their respective regiments to cast lots in like manner for their respective ranks, and the ranks of the lieutenants and ensigns shall be determined by the ranks of the captains respectively, and the said inspectors shall, as soon as may be, after the officers shall have been elected, and their ranks ascertained, transmit proper certificates to the governor, of the names of the persons so as aforesaid elected, and their ranks, in order that commissions may by granted to them, according to the said certificates, and elections for officers in the light horse, shall be made in like manner as elections for officers in the infantry and artillery; and in every case of future vacancy, whether by death, resignation or absence, as hereinafter provided, the brigadier in whose brigade such vacancy or vancies shall happen, shall immediately upon receiving notice thereof, cause one or more regiment, battallion or company elections, to be held in manner and form aforesaid, in order to supply the same, and shall, when there shall be occasion, cause the ranks to be ascertained, and make return to the governor, in manner herein before provided; and whenever any vacancy or vacancies shall happen as aforesaid, in any regiment, battallion or company, and commanding officer of such regiment, battallion or company, for the time being shall give immediate notice thereof to the inspector of his brigade, that the same may be filled up without loss of time: and if any regiment, batallion, troop or company, being duly notified and required, as aforesaid, shall neglect, or refuse to elect their officers as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the inspector of the brigade, to which such regiment, battallion, troop or company shall belong, to nominate, with the approbation of the brigadier general, one suitable person to the governor, in the room of each officer so neglected to be chosen; and the said governor approving thereof, shall commission the said person, which shall be as effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said officers had been elected as before directed; and the said inspector shall, as soon as may be, acquaint the parties so neglecting or refusing, with the appointments that shall have been made as aforesaid.

Sect. XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any commissioned officer shall remove out of the bounds of his proper division, brigade, battallion or company, except within the city of Philadelphia (as the case may be) or shall be absent therefrom (otherwise than on militia duty) for more than six months, his office shall be thereby vacated; and if any light horseman shall remove or be absent in like manner from the bounds of his troops, or be appointed or elected a commissioned officer in any other part of the militia, his place in the said light horse shall likewise be vacated.

Sect. XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every militia man emigrating or removing out of the bounds of one battalion or company to another, shall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong who shall give him a discharge, certifying to which he belongs, and whether he has served his tour of duty or not, and the time and date of said service, which certificate the said militia man shall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company in whose bounds he next settles, within ten days after his settlement, and the said captain or commanding officer is hereby required to enroll him in the class specified in the said certificate.

Sect. XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the whole of the militia of this state shall be subject to be mustered and exercised in regiments and in companies, by their respective officers in the autumn or fall season of every year on the days herein after stated, *to wit*, in regiments as follow, the first regiment of each and every brigade in the commonwealth shall be exercised on the third Monday in the month of october, the second regiment on the Tuesday following, and the third regiment on the Wednesday, and so on, according to their numerical rank, on every day in the week, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) until the whole number of regiments shall have mustered and exercised in the aforesaid manner, and the several regiments shall meet and exercise in companies on the first Monday in the month of October, and the militia shall be, and is hereby indemnified and excused from mustering and exercising on any other days than those enumerated in this act.

Sect. XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any commissioned officer shall without lawful excuse neglect or refuse to attend on any of the days herein before appointed for exercise, if a field officer he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, and every non commissioned officer or private, so neglecting or refusing to attend, forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such neglect or refusal, except such commissioned officer, non commissioned officer and privates who shall be summoned, and actually attending on any of the days of exercise aforesaid, as a juror or witness, in any court within this commonwealth; and the same fines shall be respectively paid by every officer, non commissioned officer or private, who shall leave the parade on a day of exercise, before the regiment or company is discharged, without leave first had and obtained of the officer commanding.

Sect. XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, In order to ascertain those persons who by their absence on the days of exercise, shall have incurred the fines abovementioned, a sergeant, or the clerk of each company shall, on every such day, in presence of the captain or commanding officer of the company, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company, or regiment, and also after the exercise is over, and before the men are discharged, call over a muster roll of the company [illegible] who are absent, and a return shall be made, on the same or following day, of such absentees, which shall be signed by the sergeant or clerk, and by the captain or commanding officer of the company, and shall, within ten days thereafter, if a regimental meeting, or if a company meeting, within ten days after the next regimental meeting be returned by the said captain or commanding officer of the company, upon his oath or affirmation, to the inspector of the brigade, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every time he shall refuse or neglect to make such return, and if any of the said absentees shall have been enable to attend, from sickness, or unavoidable necessity, and shall within the space of eight days next after the day of exercise, state his case, by himself or his friend, to the said captain or commanding officer of the company, and satisfy him of the truth thereof, then the said captain or commanding officer of the company, shall mention in his said return, the particular reasons of excuse which each absentee shall have made appear to his satisfaction, and the inspector, on sight of the said return, shall admit every such excuse as shall appear to him reasonable, without favor or partiality, and remit the fines accordingly, but no excuse shall be received at any other time, or in any other manner than as is above prescribed.

Sect. XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of rebellion, or of any actual or threatened invasion of this, or of any of the neighbouring states, then it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to order into actual service, such part of the militia by classes, as the exigency may require. *Provided*, that the part so called, doth not exceed four classes of the militia of the brigade or brigades so called out. *And provided also*, That such brigade or brigades shall not again be called out to furnish

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any more militia, until an equal number of the claſſes of the militia of the other brigade or brigades reſpectively, be firſt called, unleſs the danger of an invaſion from Indians or others, ſhould make it neceſſary to keep in reſerve the militia of ſuch brigade or brigades for their own immediate defence.

Sect. XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That to the end that the militia when called by claſſes ſhall be properly officered, the following order is hereby directed and enjoined, *that is to ſay*, for the firſt draft, the captain of the firſt company, the lieutenant of the ſecond, and the enſign of the fourth; ſecond draft, the captain of the ſecond company, the lieutenant of the firſt, and the enſign of the third; third draft, the captain of the third company, the lieutenant of the fourth, and the enſign of the ſecond; fourth draft, the fourth captain, the lieutenant of the third company, and the enſign of the firſt; fifth draft, the fifth captain, the lieutenant of the ſixth, and enſign of the eighth; ſixth draft, the ſixth captain, the lieutenant of the fifth company, and the enſign of the ſeventh; ſeventh draft, the captain of the ſeventh company, the lieutenant of the eighth, and the enſign of the ſixth; eighth draft, the captain of the eighth company, the lieutenant of the ſeventh, and the enſign of the fifth; non-commiſſioned officers to take tour of duty with the commiſſioned officers; and the field officers of regiments, in every diviſion and brigade in the ſtate, ſhall be divided in like manner; and each claſs to be conſidered as a detachment from different corps, liable to ſerve two months, and no longer, and to be relieved by the claſs next in numerical order—the relief to arrive at leaſt two days before the expiration of the term of the claſs to be relieved—but nothing herein contained ſhall prevent the governor from employing and calling out part of any claſs, or any company or companies, regiments or regiments, without reſpect to this rule, whenever the exigency is too ſudden to allow the aſſembling of the ſcattered militia, which compoſe the particular claſſes, and the ſervice of the perſons ſo called out, ſhall be accounted as part of their tour of duty; and the pay of the militia in actual ſervice ſhall commence two days before marching, and they ſhall receive pay and rations at the rate of fifteen miles per day on their return home.

Sect. XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon called to do a tour of duty, to find a ſufficient ſubſtitute, ſuch ſubſtitute being approved of by the captain or commanding officer of the company which he ſhall be offered to ſerve in: *Provided always*, That perſons ſerving by ſubſtitute as aforeſaid, if ſaid ſubſtitute ſhall be called in his own turn into actual ſervice before the term expires which he was to ſerve for his employer, that then the perſon procuring ſuch ſubſtitute ſhall march in his ſaid ſubſtitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect of ſerving as are by this act directed to be recovered; and that ſons who are not ſubject to the militia law may be admitted as ſubſtitutes for their fathers.

Sect. XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when the militia, or any detachment thereof, ſhall be called on duty, the pay of each major general ſhall be ſixty dollars per month; of each brigadier general fifty dollars per month; of each lieutenant colonel forty dollars per month; of each major thirty dollars per month; of each captain twenty five dollars per month; of each lieutenant twenty dollars per month; of each enſign fifteen dollars per month; of each ſergeant eight dollars per month; of each corporal ſeven dollars per month, and of each private and muſician ſix dollars per month; and that every perſon, refuſing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty, in perſon or by ſubſtitute, ſhall pay the ſum of twelve dollars for every ſuch neglect or refuſal, if the tour was to be for a term not exceeding one month, and in proportion if the tour was to be for any longer term.

Sect. XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when any claſs or claſſes of the militia ſhall be called to perform any tour of duty, the brigade inſpector ſhall cauſe each and every perſon ſo called to be notified of ſuch call, by a written or printed notice being delivered to him perſonally, or left at his houſe or uſual place of abode, by ſome officer or other fit perſon employed for that purpoſe by the commander of ſaid company, at leaſt three days before the time of aſſembling the ſaid militia, unleſs the governor, on a ſudden exigency, ſhall think proper to order any part of the militia into immediate and actual ſervice; and then the notice mentioning ſuch ſpecial order, ſhall be given for immediate attendance; and any perſon refuſing or neglecting to perform ſuch tour of duty, ſhall pay a fine of ſixteen dollars per month for every ſuch offence.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, March 14.

NEW trains of artillery arrive here every day on their way to the Netherlands. The contingent of the Saxon troops arrived in the neighbourhood yeſterday.

DORT, March 23.

This morning, capt. Charles Crawford, aid de camp to his royal highneſs of York, arrived in this garriſon from the Auſtrian army, with advice, that on the 16th inſt. General Clairfait's van guard fell in with a conſiderable body of the French army near Tirlemont, and that the former received a check, and were obliged to fall back with ſome loſs. Early on the 18th, however, the two armies met, when a general action enſued.

M. Dumourier, commanding the right wing of the French army in perſon, attacked and turned the Auſtrian left wing, headed by General Clairfait, but his troops not being ſteady to improve the advantage, General Clairfait attacked him in front, and after a ſharp conflict, totally routed the French who left 2000 dead on the field, and loſt 30 pieces of artillery. The Auſtrians loſt 1200 men, the battle having been unfavorable to them, at firſt, though the concluſion of it was a complete victory.

PARIS, March 14.

The greateſt alarms of an approaching ſcarcity yet prevails. The convention laſt night were driven to the yet farther dreadful neceſſity of peremptorily ordering, that corn ſhould be diſtributed at a price which muſt be ruinous to the ſellers—they will therefore refuſe to bring it to market.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
Wedneſday, March 20.
Letter from General Dumourier.
Tirelemont, March 16.

"Citizen Miniſter,

"I announce to you with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the check at Aix la Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired this day in the moſt brilliant manner. Yeſterday the Auſtrians attacked and took Tirelemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being ſuſceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard poſted on the five heights of Complicht. Marſhal Lamarche defended himſelf with a courage and ſkill which ſaved the French army, by giving different diviſions time to march to its aſſiſtance. A miſtake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Bruſſells, and even to Paris, becauſe ſome bodies, in place of repairing to their place of deſtination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning I attacked Tirelemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the reſt could not come up. General Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda on the left, and Egalite that on the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in purſuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldneſs in the villages of Goideſenhovere and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themſelves with the greateſt firmneſs, but they attacked with ſucceſs in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermiſſion from yeſterday noon till 7 o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army diſplayed the greateſt courage. The enemy alſo diſplayed much ſkill in their manœuvres, and on that account I conſider this affair as very deciſive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their diſtance, of the honor of having a ſhare in it. I am perſuaded that the prince de Cobourg will entertain eſteem for the army of the republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for tomorrow. I ſhall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulſed with their bayonets, a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

LONDON, March 26.

Letters from Warſaw mention, that a Turkiſh Pacha at the head of 8000 men took poſſeſſion of Choczim on the 28th ult.

The butchers of Vienna ordered an ox of ſilver to be caſt of half a foot high, which they filled with ducats, and ſent to the emperor as a patriotic donation.

DOVER, March 25.

This morning a boat arrived expreſs from Oſtend, which brought an account of a deciſive action happening between the Auſtrians and the French, near St. Tron, in which the latter have been totally defeated, with the loſs of 4000 men, and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery; that Dumourier was wounded; and that the French are retiring from the Netherlands with the utmoſt precipitation.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, May 3.

We have ſeen a letter juſt received from Paris which mentions, that the lady of that unfortunate friend to America, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, may be ſoon expected to ſail for the United States—where ſhe will receive a cordial welcome.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

According to the Dutch account of the battle fought between the French and Auſtrian forces on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, the particulars ſtand as follow: On the 17th the French drove the Auſtrians from Tirlemont. On the 18th, Gen. Dumourier attacked the Imperial armies at their head quarters, near Landen, ſix miles from St. Tron. The attack began at 7, A. M. and continued with dreadful ſlaughter till 5 in the afternoon, when the ranks of the French were broke, chiefly by the arrival of a freſh body of Auſtrian cavalry, and left the Auſtrians maſters of the field; the French retiring on the 19th to Louvain, where they collected 80,000 ſtrong. The loſs on both ſides was about 13,000 men, and nearly equal to both parties. Louvain is 15 miles N. E. of Bruſſells, where if the French could not make a ſtand, it was thought that Bruſſells would ſoon be in the hands of the deſpotic forces. It does not appear that any action had taken place on the 22d of March, as has been reported. A body of Pruſſians and Dutch were preparing to blockade Breda, to prevent the French from throwing in any additional ſuccours.

By a letter from the French commiſſioner Goſſuin at Bruſſells, to a member of the national convention, dated March 18, the French are repreſented as fully ſucceſsful againſt the Auſtrians; and that nothing that had then happened afforded the leaſt cauſe for deſpondency.

An account of the kings, princes, and ſtates engaged againſt the republic of France.

The king of Great Britain; the empreſs of Ruſſia, the emperor of Germany, as king of Hungary and Bohemia, the arch duke of Auſtria, Brabant, &c. &c. the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Hanover individually, the kings of Spain, & Pruſſia, ſtates of Holland, &c. the republic of Hamburg, the republic of Lubec, the republic of Bremen, the prince biſhop of Liege, the duke of Deux Ponts, the prince of Heſſe Caſſel, and the duke of Brunſwick Lunenberg.

A combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth, and power, is without exception in the annals of mankind.

A number of artiſts and manufacturers are arrived here in the ſhip Glaſgow, from Greenock, and have engaged with the directors of the national manufactory at Paterſon.

Extract of an authentic letter from Havre de Grace, dated March 16.

"The French have now in actual ſervice ſix hundred thouſand men, beſides the national guards of each city, under excellent diſcipline, notwithſtanding the accounts to the contrary you may receive from England and Holland, which are almoſt in every thing wholly void of truth. Holland will probably be in poſſeſſion of the French in three or four months."

The late ſucceſſes of the combined armies againſt France appear to have excited great agitations in Paris.—M. Petion was inſulted by the populace—and M. Marat conducted home in triumph.—M. Egalite and his ſon the general it is ſaid have both quarrelled with M. Dumourier—the ſame accounts further ſay that there is a great commotion among the people throughout every part of the republic; theſe are imputed to various cauſes, the principal appears to be the ſcarcity and high prices of proviſions.

Pittſburgh, May 25.

On Monday laſt, the 20th of this month, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery and of Niſi Prius, for the county of Allegheny, was held at this place by the Chief Juſtice and Judge Yeates.

The only criminal buſineſs that came before the Judges was the trial of Captain Samuel Brady who, when the Judges were laſt here, had been indicted for murder, in killing certain Indians near the mouth of Beaver creek, in the ſpring of the year 1791.

It was proved to the ſatisfaction of the court, that notwithſtanding the treaties of Fort Stanwix, M'Intoſh, Muſkingum, and Miami, which eſtabliſhed peace between the Indians and the people of the United States and obliged the Indians to ſurrender up all who ſhould commit any murder on our frontiers, certain banditti of them had from time to time infeſted the weſtern frontier, ſtolen horſes, taken boats, and murdered our citizens; that recently before the killing of the Indians, for which Brady was now tried, ſeveral people from Ohio county, particularly Boggs, Paul, Riley's family, and Mrs. Vanbuſkirke, had been put to death; that to purſue the Indians who

had committed these murders and to recover some of the property stolen, a party of volunteers from Ohio county, of which Brady was one, crossed the Ohio and led by the *trail* of the Indians towards the place where the killing happened, fired and killed those for whose death Brady was tried. It was proved by the oath of Kayashuta, an Indian chief, that the Delawares had long before let go the chain, that they, the Shawanese, Chippawas, Ottawas, Wyandots, and some renegado Mingoes, were in the battle against General Harmar in 1790. It was also proved that the attack and firing of Capt. Kirkwood's house was by Delawares, that some of the instances of murder and rapine above mentioned were by Delawares, that the persons killed were Delawares, had in their possession some of the property just before taken from Ohio county, manifested an intention of proceeding to commit other murders on our citizens, and when fired on by those who attacked them, and whom they had just discovered, were in the act of seizing their guns: and moreover the relation of John Hamilton, a trader on the spot (which is hereto subjoined) satisfied the court of the malign and hostile temper of those very Indians.

The Chief Justice in a charge distinguished not less by learning than humanity, explained the laws of war and the right of putting enemies to death, urged the impropriety of killing those who might with safety be taken prisoners, and the baseness of killing women; lamented that any acts of outrage by our citizens should occasion retaliation on themselves; but stating that the Indians killed were hostile, directed, if the jury concurred in his opinion, of which he had no doubt, they should acquit the prisoner without leaving the bar. The jury did so, and the court ordered Captain Brady to be discharged on the payment of fees.

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Under these circumstances, the written opinion of the Judges is humbly requested, whether the commissioners had authority to lay and raise taxes sufficient for these purposes, and employ workmen to carry them into effect, and also to lay taxes for building a wall to inclose a goal yard, and employ workmen to build such wall.

N. B. One thousand nine hundred pounds has been laid within the two years for the above purposes.

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We have considered the within case submitted to us by the Commissioners of Washington county, and apprehend clearly, that they have authority by law to raise taxes, for the purposes within mentioned, and to employ workmen to carry the same fully into effect.

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J. YEATES.

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BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

On Thursday last, at one o'clock, P. M. arrived in this city, Citizen GENET, Ambassador from the Republic of France, to the United States of America. We are authorised to say, that Citizen Genet cannot sufficiently express his gratitude for the kind hospitality of the inhabitants of the several states through which he has passed, since his departure from Charleston, to his arrival in Philadelphia. He has every where observed among the Americans, a grateful attachment to those who, like themselves at a former period, are now struggling in the cause of liberty: and has every where received the most flattering marks of attention. On his way hither, both farmers and merchants readily offered him their flour, and other articles of provision, at a lower price than they would dispose of them to the agents of any other nation. The article of flour only, that has been offered him, amounts to more than six hundred thousand barrels.

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STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, on the 1st instant, a small bay horse, about 9 or 10 years old, marked on the left shoulder G or C V, his fore top cut, also a bay Filly, two years old, has a white stripe down its face. The above reward with reasonable charges, shall be paid to any person who will deliver said horses to the subscriber living near the head waters of Montour's run, near Samuel Jefferies mill.

HUGH MEGINNIS.

March 21, 1793.

St. Clair township, May 22, 1793.

WHEREAS my husband William Wilson advertised me in the Pittsburgh Gazette the 11th instant, setting forth, that I Elizabeth Wilson had behaved myself in an unbecoming manner, and left his bed and board, I declare it is false, that he had neither of them, at the time he ranaway from the constable, and left me with a child at my breast, without a thing to subsist upon. I hope therefore that no justice of the peace will hear his false tale, that he has and will be able to invent against me; as I declare I am afraid that he will take my life which he has often threatened. I can assure the public that he is a very bad man and a noted liar, and has certified the same to Margaret Lounsdale.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

had committed these murders and to recover some of the property stolen, a party of volunteers from Ohio county, of which Brady was one, crossed the Ohio and led by the *trail* of the Indians towards the place where the killing happened, fired and killed those for whose death Brady was tried. It was proved by the oath of Kayashuta, an Indian chief, that the Delawares had long before let go the chain, that they, the Shawanese, Chippawas, Ottawas, Wyandots, and some renegado Mingoes, were in the battle against General Harmar in 1790. It was also proved that the attack and firing of Capt. Kirkwood's house was by Delawares, that some of the instances of murder and rapine above mentioned were by Delawares, that the persons killed were Delawares, had in their possession some of the property just before taken from Ohio county, manifested an intention of proceeding to commit other murders on our citizens, and when fired on by those who attacked them, and whom they had just discovered, were in the act of seizing their guns: and moreover the relation of John Hamilton, a trader on the spot (which is hereto subjoined) satisfied the court of the malign and hostile temper of those very Indians.

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May 18, 1793.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, on the 1st instant, a small bay horse, about 9 or 10 years old, marked on the left shoulder G or C V, his fore top cut, also a bay Filly, two years old, has a white stripe down its face. The above reward with reasonable charges, shall be paid to any person who will deliver said horses to the subscriber living near the head waters of Montour's run, near Samuel Jefferies mill.

HUGH MEGINNIS.

March 21, 1793.

St. Clair township, May 22, 1793.

WHEREAS my husband William Wilson advertised me in the Pittsburgh Gazette the 11th instant, setting forth, that I Elizabeth Wilson had behaved myself in an unbecoming manner, and left his bed and board, I declare it is false, that he had neither of them, at the time he ranaway from the constable, and left me with a child at my breast, without a thing to subsist upon. I hope therefore that no justice of the peace will hear his false tale, that he has and will be able to invent against me; as I declare I am afraid that he will take my life which he has often threatened. I can assure the public that he is a very bad man and a noted liar, and has certified the same to Margaret Lounsdale.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Diſpoſal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

Shortly will be publiſhed,

A SERMON,

ON

PSALMODY,

By the Revd. JOHN BLACK,
of Marſh creek.

Price—One-eighth of a Dollar.

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VOLUME III.

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JAMES BLASHFORD.
Pittſburgh, March 16, 1793.

POYNTELL's

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 21, *Second Street, South,*

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WHERE he conſtantly keeps up a ſtock of TEN THOUSAND PIECES for Sale, compriſing every variety of colours in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, ſuitable for every part of a houſe; the perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, livelineſs and durability of colours, variety in deſigns and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich Feſtoon and Narrow Borders, and Pannel Paper.

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JOHN METZGER.

Allegheny county, March 30, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakeſpear,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Miffin townſhip, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabethtown, at the reaſonable rate of Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4*ſ.* per buſhel, rye 3*ſ.* corn 2/6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at any mill within ten miles of where the horſe ſtands, before the firſt of Nov. next.

Young Shakeſpear was got by Old Shakeſpear, an imported horſe, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horſe. He is a well formed cheſnut ſorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built, ſix years old this ſpring. Paſturage may be had at a reaſonable rate.

THOMAS M'CALHENEY.
April 22, 1793.

The Famous HORSE

Young Sampſon,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, from Saturday until Tueſday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wedneſday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon; and for inſuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a buſhel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the firſt of October next.

Young Sampſon is a beautiful bright ſorrel, full 17 hands high, his ſire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for ſaddle or geers as any horſe whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.

April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this ſeaſon, 12/6 per cord, white oak, ſpaniſh oak and berch 15*ſ.* and cheſnut oak 17/6.

BY virtue of a writ of *expeditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Greenſburgh, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the 27th day of May next, the following valuable deſcribed Tracts of Land, ſituate formerly in the county of Weſtmoreland, but now in the county of Allegheny, on the bank of the Allegheny river, about five miles from the town of Pittſburgh.

No. 1. Containing 186 acres and 133 perches, with the uſual allowance; bounded by a tract in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Ewalt, and the Allegheny river.

No. 2. Adjoining the latter, ſurveyed upon application, No. 20, containing 506 acres and 26 perches, and allowance; whereon is the manſion houſe, late of George Croghan, decd.

No. 3. Adjoining the laſt deſcribed, containing 228 acres and 82 perches, and allowance.

No. 4. A plantation now in the poſſeſſion of Captain Heth, containing 453 acres, and allowance, adjoining the tract laſt deſcribed.

No. 5. A plantation containing 553 acres and 100 perches, and allowance, ſurveyed on application No. 23, and adjoining the laſt deſcribed place, with the reſpective appurtenances, as the ſame were reſpectively ſurveyed and returned, into the Land Office of Pennſylvania, for the ſaid George Croghan; all ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George Croghan, Eſq. deceaſed, at the ſuit of the executors of Joſeph Spear, Eſquire, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.
Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, April 29, 1793.

The executors of Joſeph Spear, Eſq deceaſed, conceive it their duty, to requeſt the creditors of his eſtate, to attend the ſale by themſelves or agents; as the lands above deſcribed are the only funds from which they can extract payment. The creditors or repreſentatives of George Croghan are deeply intereſted in the diſpoſition of this valuable property; it would be very pleaſing to the executors of Joſeph Spear, ſhould they attend.

FOR SALE,

A General Aſſortment of *EARTHEN WARE*, manufactured by the ſubſcriber, who intends carrying on that buſineſs, and keeping a conſtant ſupply, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

ADAM FUNK.
Pittſburgh, May 9, 1793.

A Reward of *TEN DOLLARS* for *Joſhua Giſt*, who deſerted from this garriſon the 27th ult. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort hair, his cheeks and ankles are ſwelled with the dropſy; his rout is ſuppoſed to be by Waſhington. It is probable he will paſs for one of the diſcharged.

SAMUEL ANDREWS,
Lieut. Comdt.
Fort Fayette, May 1, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have been furniſhed with Rifles, belonging to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by the Lieutenant of Allegheny county, are hereby called upon and ſtrictly enjoined to return ſaid Rifles to the ſubſcriber immediately. Suits will be commenced againſt delinquents in behalf of the commonwealth, at the expiration of fifteen days from this date.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brig.
Inſpector Allegheny county Militia.
Pittſburgh, May 8, 1793.

WHEREAS *proper attention has not been paid by ſome of the millers in the weſtern counties to the laws for the inſpection of flour, this is therefore to warn them that if their flour caſks are not properly branded with the miller's name, &c. and hooped and nailed as the law directs, as well as the other parts of the law neceſſary to conform to, they may depend on being fined agreeable to law for all flour inſpected after this publication; and all deputy inſpectors in the weſtern counties are hereby enjoined to do their duty as the law directs. Any perſon may ſee the ſaid laws by calling on either of the deputies or myſelf.*

NATHL. IRISH, Inſpector of Flour.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Robert Ruſſell's, on King's creek, on the 13th of April laſt, a black Mare, ſix years old, fourteen hands and an half high, trots lofty, had on a large bell marked W. H. Four Dollars and reaſonable charges will be paid for the Mare, or the above reward for the Mare and thief, if the thief be proſecuted to conviction, by the ſubſcriber living near Canonſburgh.

WILLIAM HAYS.
May 7, 1793.

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